

NHRC asks ministries, states to inquire into various 'risks' to children's privacy in AI tie-up

NEW DELHI, FEB 27

THE NHRC has issued notices to all states and Union territories, as well as certain central government departments, over alleged risks to children's privacy arising from a collaboration between a US-based artificial intelligence company and an Indian NGO.

The action follows a complaint which raised concerns regarding a collaboration between the US-based Anthropic and Pratham, an NGO working with children in India, involving the use of an artificial intelligence (AI) system to process children's handwritten responses and academic data through the "Anyt-

ime Testing Machine (ATM)". The complainant alleged potential vulnerabilities relating to the collection, processing, storage and possible cross-border transfer of minors' personal data, raising concerns of data breach and inadequate safeguards. The intervention of the Commission in the matter was sought, as the complainant requested for data protection and appropriate safeguards in the interest of children.

The complaint is filed by the NAMO Foundation, which submitted a report titled "Children's Privacy at Stake? Assessing Data Breach Risks in the Pratham–Anthropic AI Collaboration under India's DPDP Act".

आयोग ने जंगल ट्रेल और वेटलैंड का निरीक्षण किया

नोएडा, प्रमुख संवाददाता। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के विशेष मॉनीटर ने शुक्रवार को नोएडा-ग्रेनो में करीब 10 स्थानों पर पानी और सफाई व्यवस्था देखी। अब आयोग निरीक्षण रिपोर्ट जारी करेगा।

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के विशेष मॉनीटर विद्या भूषण कुमार ने प्राधिकरण क्षेत्र का विस्तृत निरीक्षण किया और अधिकारियों को आवश्यक निर्देश दिए। वह सबसे पहले सेक्टर-94 स्थित आईएसटीएमएस में पहुंचे। उनको बताया गया कि एंटी स्मॉग गन एवं स्पिंकलर्स में उपयोग किए जाने वाला जल एसटीपी से उपचारित है। इससे पेयजल संरक्षण किया जा रहा है। कमांड कंट्रोल सेंटर में निगरानी प्रणाली

- कचरे से बनाई गई आकृतियों को सराहा
- ग्रेटर नोएडा में निगरानी प्रणाली बनाने के निर्देश

को विस्तार से समझाया गया। पूरे प्रदेश में ऐसी व्यवस्था अन्य किसी शहर में नहीं होने पर उन्होंने इसकी प्रशंसा की। ग्रेनो में भी इस प्रकार की मॉनीटरिंग प्रणाली बनाने के निर्देश दिए।

विशेष मॉनीटर सेक्टर-95 में बने जंगल ट्रेल पहुंचे, जहां अपशिष्ट सामग्री से निर्मित पशु आकृतियों की कारीगरी की सराहना की। आयोग ने फिर सेक्टर-54 वेटलैंड का निरीक्षण किया। आखिर में वह सेक्टर-80 स्थित सीएंडी वेस्ट प्लांट पर पहुंचे।

नोएडा पहुंची NHRC की टीम

■ NBT रिपोर्ट, नोएडा

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकारी आयोग (NHRC) की टीम ने शुक्रवार को नोएडा का निरीक्षण किया। विद्या भूषण कुमार, विशेष मॉनिटर, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग द्वारा विभिन्न परियोजनाओं और व्यवस्थाओं का जायजा लिया गया। सबसे पहले टीम सेक्टर-94 स्थित अथॉरिटी कार्यालय में वायु प्रदूषण से संबंधित प्रकरणों पर विस्तृत चर्चा की गई व वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए क्या-क्या हो सकता है इस पर बात हुई। इस दौरान बताया गया कि एंटी-स्मॉग गन और स्पिंकलर्स में उपयोग किया जाने वाला जल एसटीपी से ट्रीटेड वाला होना चाहिए। इसके बाद



कमांड एंड कंट्रोल सेंटर का निरीक्षण किया गया। प्राधिकरण द्वारा किए जा रहे कार्यों की मॉनिटरिंग प्रणाली को विस्तार से समझा गया व ग्रेटर नोएडा में भी इसी प्रकार की मॉनिटरिंग प्रणाली विकसित करने के निर्देश दिए गए। इसके बाद

सार्वजनिक शौचालयों का निरीक्षण किया। इसके उपरांत नवनिर्मित जंगल ट्रेलका निरीक्षण किया। अपशिष्ट सामग्री से निर्मित पशु आकृतियों की कारीगरी देखी। इसके बाद सेक्टर-54 स्थित वेटलैंड पार्क का निरीक्षण किया। इसके बाद सेक्टर-34 स्थित बायोमेथेनाइजेशन प्लांट का निरीक्षण कर जैविक अपशिष्टों के वैज्ञानिक निस्तारण और ऊर्जा उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया की जानकारी प्राप्त की गई। अंत में सेक्टर-80 स्थित सीएनडी प्लांट का निरीक्षण किया। इस अवसर पर अथॉरिटी के महाप्रबंधक एसपी सिंह, ओएसडी इंदु प्रकाश सिंह, कपिल सिंह, वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक आरके शर्मा वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक व अन्य लोग शामिल रहे।

रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन को राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने भेजा नोटिस



संवाद न्यूज एजेंसी

पीड्डीडीयू नगर। बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में 3 अक्टूबर 2025 को सुबह वंदेभारत एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन की चपेट में आने से चार किशोरों की मौत के मामले में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग ने रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन को नोटिस दिया है।

नगर निवासी अधिवक्ता खालिद वकार आबिद की शिकायत पर आयोग ने मामले को संज्ञान में लिया है। खालिद वकार आबिद ने बताया कि शिकायत के आधार पर आयोग ने 13 अक्टूबर 2025 को वाद पंजीकृत करते हुए संज्ञान लिया।

वंदे भारत ट्रेन से चार किशोरों की मौत में खालिद वकार आबिद ने की थी शिकायत

आयोग ने 26 फरवरी को जारी आदेश में कहा कि शिकायतकर्ता खालिद वकार आबिद के अनुसार यह एक अत्यंत दुखद घटना है।

आयोग ने मृतकों के परिजनों की आर्थिक स्थिति का उल्लेख करते हुए मुआवजा सुनिश्चित किए जाने की मांग को गंभीरता से लिया। आयोग ने आदेश की प्रति पूर्णिया के पुलिस अधीक्षक तथा अध्यक्ष, रेल मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली को भेजकर चार सप्ताह के भीतर एक्शन टेकन रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने का निर्देश दिया है। मामले को चार सप्ताह बाद पुनः प्रस्तुत करने के आदेश भी दिए गए हैं।



Source: <https://thelogicalindian.com/telangana-temple-fair-turns-tragic-2-month-old-dies-after-alleged-caste-based-assault/>

Telangana Temple Fair Turns Tragic: 2-Month-Old Dies After Alleged Caste-Based Assault

Temple entry dispute in Nagarkurnool allegedly escalated into caste violence, infant death, arrests, forensic and human rights scrutiny.

Chhavi Chandani February 28, 2026

A two-month-old infant died days after her family was allegedly assaulted during the Mallanna Jatara in Kummera village of Nagarkurnool district, Telangana, on 18 February. The child's family, belonging to the Chakali (Backward Class) community, claimed they were attacked and abused with casteist slurs after refusing to pay a Rs 100 entry fee at a temple.

The baby succumbed on 21 February. Police have registered a case under relevant sections of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), and the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, and arrested three accused. However, the initial post-mortem examination reportedly found no external or internal injuries on the infant, and forensic results are awaited.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has sought a detailed report from district authorities, while protests by community groups and political leaders continue, demanding justice and transparency.

Allegations Of Assault During Temple Festival

The incident reportedly took place during the annual Mallanna Jatara at a temple in Kummera village, where large numbers of devotees gather. According to the complaint filed by Chilukeshwaram Chandrakala, the infant's grandmother, the family was stopped at the entrance and asked to pay Rs 100 as an entry fee. Chandrakala alleged that when they questioned the demand claiming that entry to the temple is usually free they were abused and referred to as "lower caste".

She further alleged that the situation escalated when her younger son, Ganesh, objected to the treatment. Chandrakala claimed that he was assaulted with a metal rod typically used for breaking coconuts during rituals, and that women in the family were dragged by their hair and thrown to the ground in front of the crowd. In her complaint, she stated that her daughter-in-law, Mounika, placed the two-month-old infant at the feet of the alleged attackers and pleaded with them to stop beating Ganesh. Amid the chaos, the baby was reportedly injured.

The child was later taken for medical treatment but died on 21 February, three days after the incident. The family also alleged that their gold earrings, silver bangles and mobile phone were taken during the scuffle. They further claimed that the accused threatened to demolish their home and harm them if they returned to the village.

Fearing for their safety, the family has reportedly taken refuge in Nagarkurnool town.

Police Investigation, Forensic Findings And Counter-Claims

Nagarkurnool police confirmed that an FIR was initially registered under Section 194 of the BNSS (suspicious death) and relevant sections of the BNS, including voluntarily causing hurt and intentional insult meant to provoke breach of peace. Following further inquiry and the revelation that Mounika belongs to the Scheduled Caste community, additional charges under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and attempt to murder were added. Three accused have been arrested so far, and further investigation is underway.

A senior police official stated that a post-mortem examination was conducted on the infant's body. According to preliminary findings, no external or internal injuries were found. Samples have been sent to a Regional Forensic Science Laboratory for detailed analysis, and authorities said further action will depend on the final forensic report. Police sources also noted that the infant was reportedly born prematurely and may have had prior health

complications, though the exact cause of death has not yet been confirmed.

At the same time, a counter-case has been filed against Chandrakala's family based on a complaint by members of the opposing group, indicating that both sides have accused each other of initiating the altercation. Officials have stated that they are examining CCTV footage, witness testimonies and medical evidence to establish the sequence of events.

Protests, Political Reactions And Human Rights Intervention

The infant's death triggered protests by the family along with members of the Dharma Samaj Party (DSP) and several BC, SC and ST organisations. Demonstrations were held demanding strict action against the accused and compensation for the bereaved family. DSP leader V Shiva Maharaj alleged that the family had been targeted earlier as well and claimed they were pressured to work as bonded labourers allegations that, if proven, would point to deeper social tensions in the village.

Political leaders across parties have responded strongly. Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS) working president K T Rama Rao condemned the incident and demanded stringent charges and compensation for the family. Meanwhile, other community leaders have accused the administration of acting slowly and failing to prevent caste-based discrimination at public religious events.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken cognisance of the reports and issued notices to the district Collector and Superintendent of Police, seeking a detailed action taken report within a stipulated time. The Telangana BC Commission has also reportedly sought information regarding the arrangements and management of the festival.

As the investigation progresses, the case has become a focal point in discussions around caste discrimination, law enforcement response, and the need for safeguards at public gatherings.

The Logical Indian's Perspective

The death of a two-month-old child under such distressing circumstances has shaken many and understandably sparked anguish and anger. At the heart of this case lie serious allegations of caste-based abuse, but also unanswered medical and forensic questions that must be addressed transparently and without prejudice. Justice demands both empathy for the grieving family and a careful, evidence-based investigation that establishes the truth beyond doubt.

Incidents like this remind us that despite legal protections, caste discrimination continues to cast a long shadow over many communities. At the same time, due process and responsible reporting are crucial to prevent misinformation or escalation. Faith spaces and community festivals should unite people in shared celebration not become arenas of humiliation or conflict.



Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/who-is-menaka-guruswamy-set-to-become-india-first-openly-lgbtq-parliamentarian/article70687017.ece>

Menaka Guruswamy, TMC's pick for Rajya Sabha, could become India's first LGBTQ+ parliamentarian

Menaka Guruswamy, if elected, would become the country's first openly queer Member of Parliament.

Updated - February 28, 2026 07:10 pm IST

The Hindu Bureau

Menaka Guruswamy (left) and Arundhati Katju attend the TIME 100 Gala Red Carpet at Jazz at Lincoln Center on April 23, 2019 in New York City.

The Trinamool Congress announced its candidates for the upcoming Rajya Sabha elections, including Minister Babul Supriyo, former Bengal DGP Rajeev Kumar, senior advocate Menaka Guruswamy and actor Koel Mallick on Friday (February 27, 2026).

"We extend our heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to them. May they continue to uphold Trinamool's enduring legacy of resilience and its unwavering commitment to safeguarding the rights and dignity of every Indian," the Trinamool Congress posted on social media.

Among the candidates, the most notable name was Menaka Guruswamy, who, if elected, would become the country's first openly queer Member of Parliament.

Who is Menaka Guruswamy?

Ms. Guruswamy is a senior advocate at the Supreme Court of India, recognised for her unprecedented contributions to human rights advocacy in the country. One of her most notable achievements was her involvement in the landmark constitutional challenge against Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) dealing with same-sex relations. This provision, in effect since the colonial era, has long been a source of discrimination and stigma against the LGBTQ+ community in India.

In 2018, the Supreme Court of India delivered a historic judgment that decriminalised homosexuality by striking down part of Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code. Ms. Guruswamy, along with other dedicated lawyers, was instrumental in this legal battle, arguing for the recognition of individual rights and dignity and emphasising that love and consensual relationships between adults should not be subject to criminal sanctions.

The judgment was, indisputably, a defining moment in the LGBTQ+ rights movement in India.

Beyond her legal work, Ms. Guruswamy's personal life also reflects her advocacy for LGBTQ+ rights. After the decriminalisation ruling, she publicly revealed her relationship with fellow advocate Arundhati Katju.

By openly sharing her relationship, Ms. Guruswamy became a vanguard of equality in the LGBTQ community, promoting a more inclusive environment for discussions around same-sex love and partnerships.

Ms. Guruswamy is the first Indian and the second woman to have her portrait displayed at Milner Hall in Rhodes House, University of Oxford.

In March 2019, on International Women's Day, she was recognised by Harvard Law School in a portrait exhibition celebrating Women Inspiring Change.

In 2019, she was featured on Time's list of the 100 most influential people in the world, known as the Time 100.

Landmark Constitutional cases

Ms. Guruswamy has made a remarkable impact on Indian jurisprudence through her involvement in several landmark Supreme Court cases, especially the Section 377 case, the Augusta Westland bribery case, the Salwa Judum case, the bureaucratic reforms case and the Right to Education case.

1. Section 377 Case: This case dealt with the constitutionality of Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, which criminalised consensual homosexual acts. The Supreme Court's decision to decriminalise homosexuality in 2018 was a monumental victory for LGBTQ+ rights in India. Her role in this case involved advocating for the rights of marginalised communities and arguing for the recognition of individual freedoms and dignity.

What is Section 377, and why does it matter?

2. Bureaucratic Reforms Case: In the case of T.S.R. Subramaniam & Others v. Union of India, Ms. Guruswamy acted on behalf of former cabinet secretary T.S.R. Subramanian and 80 other retired senior bureaucrats to advocate for the enactment of several bureaucratic reforms.

3. Augusta Westland Bribery Case: This high-profile case involved allegations of corruption related to the purchase of helicopters for the Indian Air Force. The legal proceedings surrounding this case have brought out issues of defence procurement and the need for transparency in government dealings.

4. Salwa Judum Case: This case revolved around the anti-Naxalite movement in Chhattisgarh, where state-sponsored militia groups were formed to combat Maoist insurgents. The Supreme Court examined the legality of the Salwa Judum and its impact on human rights. Her involvement included advocating for the rights of affected communities and critiquing state violence and impunity.

5. Right to Education Case: This case affirmed the constitutional right to free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14 years. It reinforced the importance of education as a fundamental right in India, stressing the state's responsibility in ensuring access to quality education for all.

What are her odds of winning?

With numbers firmly stacked in its favour, the ruling TMC is set to win four of the five Rajya Sabha seats from West Bengal, while the opposition BJP is expected to secure one, as the announcement of the election schedule set off political manoeuvring and administrative preparations ahead of a high-stakes electoral season.

Given the current arithmetic in the 294-member Assembly, Ms. Guruswamy's chances of making it seem largely pre-determined unless any party fields an additional candidate. Such a move would not only trigger a contest but could also inject some much-needed political drama just weeks before West Bengal heads into its assembly election campaign.

The biennial polls for the five seats, part of elections to 37 Rajya Sabha seats across 10 states, will be held on March 16.



Source: <https://www.prashantnews.com/review-meeting-on-human-rights-gender-sensitivity-educational-governance-at-doon-varsity/>

Review meeting on human rights, gender sensitivity, educational governance at Doon varsity

By Shishir Prashant Feb 28, 2026

Prashant News

Doon University hosted Prof Kanhaiya Tripathi, Special Monitor of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), during his official visit on Saturday to review institutional mechanisms related to human rights, gender sensitivity, and educational governance.

Prof. Tripathi held a detailed review meeting at Doon University in the presence of Vice Chancellor Prof. Surekha Dangwal and other senior faculty members and committee representatives responsible for gender issues, grievance redressal, student welfare, campus security and social inclusion.

The meeting was coordinated by Registrar Durgesh Dimri. During the interaction, the Vice Chancellor presented an overview of the University's academic and administrative initiatives over the past five years, highlighting sustained efforts toward women's empowerment, gender sensitization, and inclusive campus governance. Representatives of various institutional committees briefed the NHRC Special Monitor on their roles, operational mechanisms, and ongoing activities to safeguard student welfare and uphold human rights standards within the campus.

As part of the visit, Prof. Tripathi also held separate meetings with several institutional committee representatives and students' representatives. He also inspected university hostel facilities and interacted directly with resident students, wardens, and caretakers. While expressing satisfaction with overall hostel arrangements, he suggested revisiting the existing tender (L-1) procurement process to further improve food quality and student services. Appreciating the University's commitment to gender equality and inclusive education, Prof. Tripathi offered several recommendations to strengthen human rights education and awareness. These included the establishment of a Human Rights Club led by students, creation of a Human Rights Cell for awareness and capacity-building, and exploring the possibility of introducing academic programmes in Human Rights, including interdisciplinary courses and research initiatives. He also recommended enhanced health awareness programmes through voluntary engagement with medical professionals, wider dissemination of women's helpline information across campus, and structured observance of International Women's Day and Human Rights Day through academic and cultural activities.

The Special Monitor further emphasized institutional support for marginalized groups, including LGBTQ students and persons with disabilities, expansion of community outreach programmes such as student visits to old-age homes, and ensuring timely administrative processes related to promotions, salaries, fellowships, and scholarships.

In her concluding remarks, the Vice Chancellor reaffirmed the University's commitment to human rights values and informed that most recommendations are already aligned with existing institutional practices, while new initiatives suggested during the visit would be implemented at the earliest.

The visit reaffirmed Doon University's ongoing engagement with national human rights frameworks and its commitment to strengthening education through inclusion, equity, and participatory governance.



Source:

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/thiruvananthapuram/human-rights-commission-chairperson-urges-restoration-of-drinking-water-supply-in-manacaud-ahead-of-pongala/articleshow/128888969.cms>

Human rights commission chairperson urges restoration of drinking water supply in Manacaud ahead of Pongala

TNN | Feb 28, 2026, 08.11 PM IST

Thiruvananthapuram: With only a couple of days remaining for Attukal Pongala, state human rights commission (SHRC) chairperson Justice Alexander Thomas urged assistant executive engineer of Kuriathy to urgently address the issue of restoring drinking water supply in Manacaud, which sees an influx of thousands of people.

The commission also directed Kerala Water Authority's assistant executive engineer to submit a report by March 15. The complaint submitted by Manacaud Residents Association stated that the drinking water supply in the area has been severely disrupted for a long time.

The supply was unjustly interrupted for three months, often stopping without prior notice, and water was available only occasionally at night, the residents' association members complained.



Source: <https://frontline.thehindu.com/social-issues/delhi-missing-persons-2026-crisis/article70683526.ece>

Delhi's cold trail: Eight hundred missing and counting

Delhi reported 807 missing persons in the first fortnight of 2026. Courts and commissions have moved. Police stations have not.

Published: Feb 28, 2026 15:11 IST - 10 MINS READ

Vedaant Lakhera

In the opening weeks of 2026, reports of a surge in missing person cases saturated the news. Initially, they cropped up on social media platforms with claims that the Mumbai Police had issued a citywide alert. The Mumbai Police, however, refuted these assertions. Soon after, similar reports emerged in Delhi, which stated that within the first two weeks of 2026, nearly 800 individuals had gone missing in the national capital. The reports said that of the total, 509 were women and girls, and 191 of the total cases pertained to minors.

The Delhi Police, while acknowledging the figure, clarified that there was no cause for alarm, asserting that in 2026 they have, in fact, witnessed a “decline in the number of missing persons reports when compared with the corresponding period of previous years”. The statement, however, omitted the precise figures. According to data from the Zonal Integrated Police Network—which covers the police zones of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, and Uttar Pradesh—922 cases were recorded in the first two weeks of 2025, 989 in 2024, and 1,258 in 2023. In its RTI manual, the Delhi Police disclosed that approximately 1,12,846 people had gone missing between 2020 and 2024. According to official records, the police traced around 82,878 individuals during this period.

Data accessed by Frontline indicate that between January 1, 2026, and February 16, 2026, more than 2,900 cases have been registered in the national capital. Of these, only 824 individuals have been traced, leaving the majority still missing.

On February 12, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) took suo motu cognisance of the matter and issued notices to the Delhi government, the Chief Secretary, and the Commissioner of Police, seeking a comprehensive report on the missing person complaints registered this year. Based on a PIL petition filed in the Delhi High Court, the bench, comprising Chief Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya and Justice Tejas Karia, has sought responses from the Central government, the Delhi government, and the NHRC.

Special squads suggested nearly 20 years ago

As far back as 2007, the NHRC had constituted a committee to examine, assess, and formulate recommendations concerning the escalating number of missing children across the country. Among its 21-point recommendations, the committee proposed that “every police station across the country should have a special squad/missing persons desk to trace missing children”. It further stipulated that this squad or desk should have a Registering Officer who would be responsible for formally registering complaints pertaining to missing children. The inaction of the authorities coupled with an absence of judicial resolve finds reflection in a recent ruling of the Delhi High Court. On February 18, the court declined to entertain a petition that sought the establishment of a dedicated cell in every police station across the city to handle cases of missing persons.

K. Bhargavi, secretary of the Satya Harishchandra Foundation—an organisation that tracks missing persons and undertakes the cremation of unclaimed bodies—says the core issue lies in the “lethargic and poorly coordinated” police response. “There are several instances that have come to our notice where, in the very same police station, a missing complaint has been registered, and within the same station limits, a dead body has also been recorded, yet the person who filed the complaint remains unaware. The officers are functioning under the same police

station. One officer operates in one sector and another in a different sector. There is no coordination between them," she told Frontline.

Moreover, she said, the official figures capture only a fraction of the ground reality. "There are numerous cases that were registered at police stations but never reached the NCRB [National Crime Records Bureau]. Often, the police circulate lookout notices to us as well. Yet, if you search for these cases in the database, you will find nothing. This is how we understand that not everything is being shared."

Bhargavi recounted a recent incident in which a married couple had been subjected to threats by local groups. Days later, the husband disappeared; yet for three subsequent days, the local police failed to even register an FIR. She said that there are countless such instances in which families have alleged that police officials did not formally record their complaints, effectively leaving them without recourse in the crucial initial hours.

Gaps in policing

Speaking to Frontline, former IPS officer Yashovardhan Azad said that while the recording of complaints may be delayed for a variety of procedural or contextual reasons, the problem cannot be treated as routine and ignored. "Registering a missing person's report, in itself, should not pose a problem," he said, but explained that the police typically wait for a day or two (a prescribed waiting period) in the case of adults, only after which the details of the case are circulated across police stations.

"Thereafter, if any information comes to the notice of the police—whether it involves abduction, inducement, or any other offence—a formal case is instituted. However, a cognisable crime can only be established when there is either a complaint that alleges a specific offence or some material evidence that substantiates wrongdoing. Only then is a criminal case formally registered," he added. "But even this does not rule out the possibility that in many cases, the police itself is reluctant to register the case."

In cases involving minors and women, complaints ought to be registered without delay—a standard that, he suggested, is not consistently reflected in current police practice. If a minor goes missing, it calls for immediate institutional recognition, he said. "The presumption, in such cases, should be that the child may have been abducted or that there is criminal intent involved. That is precisely why the response must be intensified, with a far more

Ravi Kant, national convenor of Just Rights for Children, a network of NGOs working in over 450 districts for child rights and child protection, echoed similar concerns. "The issue of missing children and missing persons first captured national attention when the National Human Rights Commission published its report in 2005. Thereafter, the Nithari killings unfolded, and several other disturbing episodes brought renewed attention to disappearances," he said.

"Earlier, when children went missing, only a missing person's report was typically filed. However, in 2013, a landmark judgment in the Bachpan Bachao Andolan vs Union of India case mandated a Standard Operating Procedure for missing children and required the compulsory registration of an FIR in such cases," he explained. Kant observed that prior to 2013, cases involving missing children were not treated with the urgency it warranted. Over the years, as FIR registration became mandatory, law enforcement investigations have intensified, he said adding that another critical reform was the establishment of Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs). "These units are mandated to investigate cases that remain unresolved for more than three months," he said, adding that both the AHTUs and routine police investigations must be further strengthened, as a significant number of children continue to remain untraced for prolonged periods.

Lost to trafficking

"A pressing concern is the number of girls who remain missing," he said, adding that children who are never found are presumed to have been trafficked. "Over the years, States such as West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Assam have consistently reported high numbers of missing children, many of whom remain untraced," he said. The AHTUs need to be adequately empowered to undertake rigorous investigations, he remarked, adding that according to Section 111 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, human trafficking now falls under the category of organised crime.

"Another pattern we observe is that despite considerable emphasis by Central agencies on the issue of missing children, the response at the State level often remains half-hearted," he said, adding that it weakens the investigative process and diminishes the prospects of recovery. According to data shared by Just Rights for Children sourced from the NCRB report of 2023, around 1,38,608 children are missing. Out of these, 74 per cent (1,02,633) are girls.

For working-class migrants in metropolitan centres, such cases often follow an altogether different trajectory. Many lack immediate kin in the city; consequently, when they go missing, the absence remains unknown for days, if not longer. By the time a complaint is formally lodged, critical time has already been lost, narrowing the window

for an effective search. Azad recounted that during his tenure, he had encountered numerous instances in which labourers from several States were forced into bonded labour. "Their cases are even more unfortunate, as they are often not even reported," he pointed out.

Shramvahini is a collective established by rescued bonded labourers to facilitate swift governmental intervention to help distressed workers. Founded in Odisha, the collective has since expanded into a nationwide network of volunteers who assist in the rescue of bonded labourers. Santoshini Rout, a member of the collective and herself a survivor of bonded labour, told Frontline that the growing prevalence of smartphones has significantly altered the dynamics of distress communication. "Workers in captivity often come up with an excuse to step out of the encampment and alert either their families or us. We then coordinate with the labour department and local authorities to secure their rescue," she explained.

However, she pointed out that in numerous instances where workers are unable to contact their families, months pass before relatives even realise that something may be wrong. Typically, four to six months pass before families approach either the local police or the collective. "In some cases, families allow years to slip by before they lodge a formal complaint. Last year, a case came to our attention in which an entire family had been confined to bonded labour for eight years. They had no access to the outside world," she recounted.

The family of five was allegedly kept in a basement and denied any opportunity to step beyond the premises. "One member of the family somehow managed to send word through other labourers, and they were eventually rescued." Rout noted that a vast population of migrant workers continues to remain trapped in bonded labour, with no formal complaint ever registered to even initiate the process of rescue. In the absence of documentation, their exploitation effectively persists beyond the purview of both law enforcement and welfare mechanisms.

On the other hand, several civil liberties groups have also highlighted frivolous cases wherein the time and effort of the police are wasted. In certain instances, they said, a missing person case is lodged by the family despite being fully aware that the individual has eloped. Azad underscored that many such complaints originate in parental opposition to interfaith marriages and suggested that the police steer clear of such complaints where the circumstances suggest there is no coercion or criminal intent. "The duty of the police is not to succumb to communal considerations but to uphold the law. The law clearly provides that if you are an adult, you are free to marry or accompany anyone of your choice. Such freedoms must be safeguarded. This is a democracy, and the police cannot permit bias, regardless of the prevailing ecosystem in a State, to influence their conduct."

In several of these cases, couples have had to approach the courts, and the courts have granted them protection. "Whether it is an interfaith union or otherwise is not the concern of the police... So long as they are adults and are content in each other's company, there is no basis for interference. As police officers, your obligation is to protect individual choice, not to police it," Azad said.

At its core, the irony lies in a system that treats people as mere data but neither maintains reliable records nor accepts accountability for those who disappear.



Source: <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2026/Mar/01/madurai-bench-of-madras-high-court-sets-aside-shrcs-punishment-against-six-cops-in-2011-torture-case>

Madurai Bench of Madras High Court sets aside SHRC's punishment against six cops in 2011 'torture' case

In the said order dated November 29, 2021, the SHRC had directed payment of Rs 1 lakh compensation each to the four 'victims', besides recommending disciplinary action against the six cops.

Express News Service Updated on: 01 Mar 2026, 7:46 am 2 min read

MADURAI: The Madurai Bench of Madras High Court has recently set aside an order passed by the State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) against six police personnel for allegedly torturing four Muslims who were booked by the SS Colony police on charges of throwing the head of a calf inside the RSS office in Madurai in 2011.

In the said order dated November 29, 2021, the SHRC had directed payment of Rs 1 lakh compensation each to the four 'victims', besides recommending disciplinary action against the six cops.

Hearing a joint petition filed by the cops challenging the said order, a bench of justices GR Swaminathan and R Kalaimathi noted that a criminal case was pending against the four persons in the same matter, and the trial is underway. The judges referred to Regulation 9(g) (of Tamil Nadu SHRC Regulations, 1997), as per which there is a statutory bar for the commission to inquire into complaints regarding matters which are subjudice before a court or tribunal. But in Para 23 of its order, the Commission had expressed the view that the complainants were illegally detained and forced to admit that they threw the cow's head inside the RSS office, the judges observed. "The Commission had virtually pronounced a judgment of acquittal. Such an approach constitutes an egregious breach of the sub judice rule. It is only the criminal court that can pronounce on the guilt or innocence of the accused. The Commission could not have dealt with the matter in a manner to cast a cloud on the criminal prosecution," they said. Further noting that the petitioners, who were part of a special team of 12 cops, had merely arrested the complainants and handed them over to the SS Colony police, from whom the case was later transferred to the CBCID, the petitioners' role in the criminal case against the complainants was minimal, the judges said and set aside the commission's order. However, to ensure that the complainants are not left without remedy, the judges added that if the trial court, in the criminal case against the complainants, finds that the latter were victims of police torture, it should grant them suitable compensation.



Source: <https://kmsnews.org/kms/2026/02/28/66-custodial-deaths-in-chhattisgarh-jails-over-13-months-spark-uproar-in-assembly.html>

66 custodial deaths in Chhattisgarh jails over 13 months spark uproar in Assembly

February 28, 2026 Last Updated: February 28, 2026

Raipur: India's prison system continues to face a crisis of overcrowding, poor healthcare, and neglect, with conditions in many jails putting inmates' lives at risk. In Chhattisgarh alone, 66 inmates have died in state jails between January 2025 and January 31, 2026, figures revealed by the BJP-led government sparked uproar in the legislative assembly.

According to Kashmir Media Service, during question hour, former Chhattisgarh Chief Minister and Congress leader Bhupesh Baghel raised concerns over custodial deaths in the past 13 months and questioned whether judicial inquiries in all cases were completed in line with National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) guidelines. The discussion followed the recent death of Adivasi leader Jeevan Thakur, who died on December 4 after falling ill in judicial custody.

In response, Deputy Chief Minister Vijay Sharma informed the House that 66 inmates had died in the state's central and district jails in 13 months till January 31, 2026. Of these, inquiries by judicial magistrates, mandatory in custodial deaths, have been completed in 18 deaths, and the process was under way in other cases, he said, as reported by Indian daily The Hindu.

This caused an uproar with Baghel launching a sharp attack on the government over overcrowding, collapsing healthcare, and poor law and order management in prisons, stating that the prison system was buckling under pressure. He highlighted that Thakur, a diabetic, did not receive timely medication or proper medical care, and that complaints suggested the jail superintendent ignored doctors' advice. Baghel demanded that Thakur's death be probed by a legislative assembly committee.

Sharma responded that the judicial inquiry process should be allowed to conclude first. Congress MLAs protested in the House, raising slogans and staging a walkout, questioning the government's accountability for deaths in custody and the overall state of Chhattisgarh's jails.

Source: <https://www.siasat.com/karnataka-opens-govt-barber-shop-after-dalits-denied-haircut-in-gadag-3390563/amp/>

Karnataka opens govt barber shop after Dalits denied haircut in Gadag

This post was last modified on February 28, 2026 1:57 pm

The barbers claimed that since the deity Veerabhadreshwara Swamy visits the homes of the Hadapada community during Mahanavami every year, cutting the hair of Dalits would bring misfortune upon them. Karnataka's Social Welfare Department inaugurated the state's first government-run barber shop in Gadag district on February 26, weeks after a barber refused to cut the hair of a Dalit customer and others in the village followed suit by shutting their shops.

Residents said tensions had been simmering in Shingatalur village after the incident. The barbers, rather than backing down, justified their refusal. They claimed that since the deity Veerabhadreshwara Swamy visits the homes of the Hadapada community during Mahanavami every year, cutting the hair of Dalits during this period would bring misfortune upon them, the Indian Express reported

"Every year, the deity visits the homes of the Hadapada community, and the barbers claimed they could not serve Dalits during this period," a government official said.

Local administration officials attempted to reason with the barbers, but warnings went unheeded. Authorities eventually issued a notice to the errant shop, which prompted other barbers in the area to down their shutters in solidarity, compounding the problem for Dalit residents who had nowhere to go.

Following petitions from affected residents, officials stepped in. The barber shop has been set up jointly by the Social Welfare Department, the Taluk administration, the Taluk panchayat, a body of Dalit organisations and the Shivasharana Hadapada Appanna community. Basavaraj Hadapada from neighbouring Tippapur village has been allotted the shop.

"The initiative has been taken under the untouchability eradication awareness and harmonious living programme to promote social harmony and ensure equal access to basic services," a department source said.

The shop was formally opened in the presence of officials and villagers.

(With inputs from PTI)

Source: <https://thelogicalindian.com/telangana-temple-fair-turns-tragic-2-month-old-dies-after-alleged-caste-based-assault/>

Telangana Temple Fair Turns Tragic: 2-Month-Old Dies After Alleged Caste-Based Assault

Temple entry dispute in Nagarkurnool allegedly escalated into caste violence, infant death, arrests, forensic and human rights scrutiny.

Chhavi Chandani, February 28, 2026

A two-month-old infant died days after her family was allegedly assaulted during the Mallanna Jatara in Kummera village of Nagarkurnool district, Telangana, on 18 February. The child's family, belonging to the Chakali (Backward Class) community, claimed they were attacked and abused with casteist slurs after refusing to pay a Rs 100 entry fee at a temple.

The baby succumbed on 21 February. Police have registered a case under relevant sections of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), and the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, and arrested three accused. However, the initial post-mortem examination reportedly found no external or internal injuries on the infant, and forensic results are awaited.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has sought a detailed report from district authorities, while protests by community groups and political leaders continue, demanding justice and transparency.

Allegations Of Assault During Temple Festival

The incident reportedly took place during the annual Mallanna Jatara at a temple in Kummera village, where large numbers of devotees gather. According to the complaint filed by Chilukeshwaram Chandrakala, the infant's grandmother, the family was stopped at the entrance and asked to pay Rs 100 as an entry fee. Chandrakala alleged that when they questioned the demand claiming that entry to the temple is usually free they were abused and referred to as "lower caste".

She further alleged that the situation escalated when her younger son, Ganesh, objected to the treatment. Chandrakala claimed that he was assaulted with a metal rod typically used for breaking coconuts during rituals, and that women in the family were dragged by their hair and thrown to the ground in front of the crowd. In her complaint, she stated that her daughter-in-law, Mounika, placed the two-month-old infant at the feet of the alleged attackers and pleaded with them to stop beating Ganesh. Amid the chaos, the baby was reportedly injured.

The child was later taken for medical treatment but died on 21 February, three days after the incident. The family also alleged that their gold earrings, silver bangles and mobile phone were taken during the scuffle. They further claimed that the accused threatened to demolish their home and harm them if they returned to the village.

Fearing for their safety, the family has reportedly taken refuge in Nagarkurnool town.

Police Investigation, Forensic Findings And Counter-Claims

Nagarkurnool police confirmed that an FIR was initially registered under Section 194 of the BNSS (suspicious death) and relevant sections of the BNS, including voluntarily causing hurt and intentional insult meant to provoke breach of peace. Following further inquiry and the revelation that Mounika belongs to the Scheduled Caste community, additional charges under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and attempt to murder were added. Three accused have been arrested so far, and further investigation is underway.

A senior police official stated that a post-mortem examination was conducted on the infant's body. According to preliminary findings, no external or internal injuries were found. Samples have been sent to a Regional Forensic Science Laboratory for detailed analysis, and authorities said further action will depend on the final forensic report. Police sources also noted that the infant was reportedly born prematurely and may have had prior health

complications, though the exact cause of death has not yet been confirmed.

At the same time, a counter-case has been filed against Chandrakala's family based on a complaint by members of the opposing group, indicating that both sides have accused each other of initiating the altercation. Officials have stated that they are examining CCTV footage, witness testimonies and medical evidence to establish the sequence of events.

Protests, Political Reactions And Human Rights Intervention

The infant's death triggered protests by the family along with members of the Dharma Samaj Party (DSP) and several BC, SC and ST organisations. Demonstrations were held demanding strict action against the accused and compensation for the bereaved family. DSP leader V Shiva Maharaj alleged that the family had been targeted earlier as well and claimed they were pressured to work as bonded labourers allegations that, if proven, would point to deeper social tensions in the village.

Political leaders across parties have responded strongly. Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS) working president K T Rama Rao condemned the incident and demanded stringent charges and compensation for the family. Meanwhile, other community leaders have accused the administration of acting slowly and failing to prevent caste-based discrimination at public religious events.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has taken cognisance of the reports and issued notices to the district Collector and Superintendent of Police, seeking a detailed action taken report within a stipulated time. The Telangana BC Commission has also reportedly sought information regarding the arrangements and management of the festival.

As the investigation progresses, the case has become a focal point in discussions around caste discrimination, law enforcement response, and the need for safeguards at public gatherings.

The Logical Indian's Perspective

The death of a two-month-old child under such distressing circumstances has shaken many and understandably sparked anguish and anger. At the heart of this case lie serious allegations of caste-based abuse, but also unanswered medical and forensic questions that must be addressed transparently and without prejudice. Justice demands both empathy for the grieving family and a careful, evidence-based investigation that establishes the truth beyond doubt.

Incidents like this remind us that despite legal protections, caste discrimination continues to cast a long shadow over many communities. At the same time, due process and responsible reporting are crucial to prevent misinformation or escalation. Faith spaces and community festivals should unite people in shared celebration not become arenas of humiliation or conflict.



Source: <https://rashidkhanpathan.com/justice-hidayatullahs-view-in-1966-in-naresh-mirajkars-case-was-binding-precedent-as-being-undisputed-and-no-counter-precedent-available-and-now-has-become-the-binding-law-of-the-land-as/>

Justice Hidayatullah's view in 1966 in Naresh Mirajkar's case was binding precedent as being undisputed and no counter precedent available and Now has become the Binding Law of the Land as Nine-Judge Constitution Bench in Puttaswamy (2017) Confirms

Rashid Khan Pathan Posted on 3 minutes ago

Now if a Judge of any Court Violates Your Fundamental Rights Through Words Spoken from the Bench OR Orders passed then Anyone Can File a Writ Petition and can Claim Compensation.

A Constitutional Vision Overlooked by Jurists and Courts Alike for Six Decades — Now Demands and Deserves Full, Unreserved and Authoritative Recognition.

An Article by :-

Adv. Nilesh Ojha National President, Indian Bar Association – National President, Rashtriya Samvidhan Raksha Samiti (RSRS) & Adv. Ishwarlal Agarwal Chairman, Supreme Court Lawyers Association.

Mumbai:- Justice Hidayatullah's extraordinary constitutional vision, delivered from the highest bench in the land in 1966, suffered a fate that is as unfortunate as it is instructive. For decades, it lay buried beneath the weight of the majority opinion in Naresh Shridhar Mirajkar v. State of Maharashtra, 1966 SCC OnLine SC 10, — overlooked, underappreciated and largely invisible to the mainstream of Indian legal scholarship and judicial practice. Many jurists who cited Mirajkar cited only the majority. Many courts that applied Mirajkar applied only its narrow ratio. The deeper, broader and ultimately more significant constitutional contribution of Justice Hidayatullah — his careful, reasoned and unchallenged answer to the very question the majority declined to address — was left in the shadows.

In 1966, when a nine-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court of India delivered its judgment in Naresh Shridhar Mirajkar v. State of Maharashtra, 1966 SCC OnLine SC 10, the majority confined itself to a narrow question — whether a judicial order of injunction restraining publication of court proceedings violated the fundamental rights of citizens under Article 19 of the Constitution.

The majority answered in the negative. They held that judicial orders, being judicial acts, do not attract the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32 in the same manner as executive or legislative action.

But one judge saw further. One judge asked a deeper question. And one judge gave an answer that the rest of the bench did not dispute — an answer that has now, five decades later, become the binding law of this land. That judge was Justice M. Hidayatullah.

What the Majority Said — And What It Deliberately Left Open

The majority in Mirajkar was careful and deliberate in limiting the scope of its ruling. The bench confined itself to the question of violation of rights under Article 19 — the freedom of speech, expression and profession. It expressly declined to examine whether judicial orders could violate fundamental rights guaranteed under Articles 14, 20, 21 and 22 of the Constitution.

This was not an oversight. It was a conscious choice. The majority effectively said — we are not deciding that question today.

But Justice Hidayatullah decided it anyway. In his independent opinion — spanning paragraphs 88 to 132 of the judgment — he addressed the very question the majority left open. And he addressed it with a clarity and constitutional vision that was, and remains, unmatched.

He gave a concrete and vivid illustration —

Example 1 — Article 22(1): Right to Counsel

If a High Court insisted that a defendant in a criminal case take a counsel of the court's choice rather than counsel of his own choice — this would vitiate the trial because of breach of the fundamental right under Article 22(1). And the remedy would not be to wait till the end of the trial and then appeal — but to immediately seek a writ compelling observance of the Constitution.

Example 2 — Article 14: Exclusion from Courtroom on Grounds of Political Party

If a judge, without any reason, orders members of a particular political party out of his court — those so ordered may seek to enforce their fundamental rights against the judge. And it makes no difference that the order was made while the judge sat in his judicial capacity.

Example 3 — Article 14/15: Exclusion from Courtroom on Grounds of Race, Religion or Community

A courtroom is a place dedicated to the use of the general public. A judge cannot exclude a section of the public on the ground of race, religion or community without offending fundamental rights. Such exclusion would be a clear breach of the right of equal protection guaranteed by the Constitution.

Example 4 — Article 19(1)(a): Suppression of Press Reporting of Public Trial

Just as denial of the right to enter a court deprives a person of several fundamental freedoms — denial of the right to publish reports of a public trial is a denial of freedom of the press, which is included in the freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a). If a judge singles out some newspapers for discriminatory treatment, the order would offend the equality clause. A writ would lie to quash such an order.

Example 5 — Article 19(1)(g): Right to Carry on Profession of Law

The right to carry on the profession of law may be enforced against a judge within the precincts of his court — just as the carrying on of other professions may be enforced outside the court. A judge cannot, by his conduct or orders, deprive an advocate of his right to practice.

Example 6 — Article 20: Conviction, Punishment and Testimonial Compulsion

Article 20, which speaks of convictions for offences, punishments and testimonial compulsion, is addressed as much to courts as to the executive. Justice Hidayatullah pointedly observed — “I venture to think that the worst offenders would be the courts if they went against this prescription.”

Example 7 — Article 22(1): Denial of Right to Chosen Legal Practitioner

If a court denied a person who is arrested the right to be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice — the trial would be vitiated. The remedy would not be appeal after the trial — but an immediate writ compelling observance of the fundamental right.

The Overarching Principle Justice Hidayatullah Derived from These Examples

From all these examples, Justice Hidayatullah derived one clear and overarching constitutional principle — “In the context of Articles 14, 15(1)(b) and 19(a) and (d) it is easy to visualize breaches by almost any one including a Judge.”

And —

“Other cases can easily be imagined under Articles 14, 15, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the Constitution in which there may be action by a Judge which may offend the fundamental rights and in which an appeal to this Court will not only be not practicable but also quite an ineffective remedy.”

The Key Distinction He Drew

Justice Hidayatullah drew a crucial distinction between two types of judicial acts:

Type 1 — Acts done impersonally and objectively between parties in the ordinary course of civil or criminal proceedings. These are challengeable only under ordinary law — by appeal, revision or review.

Type 2 — Acts where the court becomes involved collaterally with a fundamental right of a person — whether litigant, advocate, spectator or press. These are not merely wrong judicial orders. These are breaches of fundamental rights pure and simple — and a writ under Article 32 is both available and the appropriate remedy.

Crucially, Justice Hidayatullah's opinion on this issue — namely, the applicability of Fundamental Rights against judicial action under Articles 14, 20, 21 and 22 — was neither challenged nor contradicted by any other member of the nine-judge Bench. The majority deliberately confined its determination to Article 19 and left the broader constitutional question open. Justice Hidayatullah addressed that question directly, and no member of the Bench expressed disagreement with his reasoning.

Accordingly, on this specific point, his view may legitimately be treated as possessing authoritative precedential value. This position is supported by the law laid down by the Constitution Bench in *Sarwan Singh Lamba & Ors. v. Union of India & Anr.*, (1995) 4 SCC 546, and *Union of India & Ors. v. S.P. Sharma & Ors.*, (2014) 6 SCC 351, wherein it was held that obiter dicta of a Judge of the Supreme Court — even in a dissenting opinion — are entitled to the

highest respect and may be relied upon, particularly where there is no direct decision of the Supreme Court conclusively deciding the said question under the relevant enactment.

[See also :- Kaikhosrou(Chick) Kavasji Framji And ... vs Union Of India AIR 2019 SUPREME COURT 1692, The Guardians of the Poor of the West Derby Union vs. The Guardians of the Poor of the Atcham Union 1889 (Vol. XXIV) page 117.]

The Logical and Legal Conclusion

Justice Hidayatullah's view that —

— Judges are not entirely outside the reach of fundamental rights, — Judicial action can violate rights under Articles 14, 20, 21 and 22, — Where such violation occurs and ordinary remedies are unavailable or ineffective, a writ under Article 32 is both available and the appropriate remedy, and — This Court is not only empowered but obligated to act when fundamental rights are trampled upon, — was unchallenged on the day it was delivered in 1966, uncontradicted in law .

Twelve years after Mirajkar, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council took Justice Hidayatullah's constitutional principle to its logical and necessary conclusion.

In Ramesh Lawrence Maharaj v. Attorney General of Trinidad & Tobago, (1978) 2 WLR 902, the Privy Council held that where a judge passes an order of conviction for contempt without framing a charge — thereby violating the accused's right to a trial as per procedure prescribed by law — the court in its writ jurisdiction is bound to order the State to pay compensation to the victim.

The constitutional reasoning was fundamental and unassailable — the judiciary is the executive arm of the State. When a judicial officer violates a citizen's rights, the State is vicariously liable. The victim is entitled to compensation. The writ court has not merely the power — it has the duty — to enforce that entitlement.

Indian courts embraced this principle unreservedly and expanded it through a powerful and unbroken line of landmark decisions — each one following the ratio of Ramesh Lawrence Maharaj with approval and taking it further.

In Smt. Nilabati Behera v. State of Orissa, (1993) 2 SCC 746 and Shri D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal, (1997) 1 SCC 416, the Supreme Court reinforced with full constitutional force the principle that where the State — through any of its organs — violates a citizen's fundamental rights, the constitutional courts are empowered and indeed obligated to award compensation as a public law remedy. The organ does not matter. The liability does.

In Supreme Court of India v. Subhash Chandra Agarwal, (2020) 5 SCC 481, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court ruled categorically that all judges including Judges of the Supreme Court are public servants — and cannot claim any exception from the obligations and accountabilities that flow from that status.

In Walmik Bobde v. State of Maharashtra, 2001 ALL MR (Cri) 1731, compensation was awarded in circumstances directly and squarely arising from judicial error — affirming beyond doubt that even mistakes of a judge that cause harm to a citizen's fundamental rights attract the court's compensatory jurisdiction. The robe provides no immunity from the Constitution.

Ram Deo Chauhan — The Supreme Court Confronts Itself

In Ram Deo Chauhan v. Bani Kanta Das, (2010) 14 SCC 209, the Supreme Court took the principle to a destination that was as historic as it was sobering.

The Court ruled in clear and unambiguous terms that judicial orders — even orders passed by the Supreme Court itself — may infringe or violate fundamental or human rights, and that such grievances require examination. In an act of remarkable institutional candour, the Court expressly acknowledged that its own majority judgment in ADM Jabalpur had violated the fundamental rights of a large number of citizens of this country — a judgment that the then Chief Justice Venkatachallaiah had called fit to be “confined to the dustbin of history.”

And in a development of remarkable constitutional breadth, the Court recognised that even the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) may examine violations of human rights arising from orders of courts of law — holding that where a person has been denied the protection of any law to which he is entitled — “whether by a private party, a public institution, the government or even the Courts of law” — it amounts to a violation of human rights and the NHRC has jurisdiction to intervene.

The Court explained the constitutional foundation of this position in terms that resonate powerfully with Justice Hidayatullah's 1966 vision:

It is ruled as under ;

“ 52. Keeping those broad principles in our mind if we look at Section 12(j) of the 1993 Act, we find that it confers on NHRC “such other functions as it may consider necessary for the promotion of human rights.” It is not necessary that each and every case relating to the violation of human rights will fit squarely within the four corners of section 12 of the 1993 Act, for invoking the jurisdiction of the NHRC. One must accept that human

rights are not like edicts inscribed on a rock. They are made and unmade on the crucible of experience and through irreversible process of human struggle for freedom. They admit of a certain degree of fluidity. Categories of human rights, being of infinite variety, are never really closed. That is why the residuary clause in sub-section (j) has been so widely worded to take care of situations not covered by sub-sections (a) to (i) of Section 12 of the 1993 Act. The jurisdiction of NHRC thus stands enlarged by section 12(j) of the 1993 Act, to take necessary action for the protection of human rights. Such action would include inquiring into cases where a party has been denied the protection of any law to which he is entitled, whether by a private party, a public institution, the government or even the Courts of law. We are of the opinion that if a person is entitled to benefit under a particular law, and benefits under that law have been denied to him, it will amount to a violation of his human rights.

53. Human rights are the basic, inherent, immutable and inalienable rights to which a person is entitled simply by virtue of his being born a human. They are such rights which are to be made available as a matter of right. Constitution and Legislations of civilized country recognise them since they are so quintessentially part of every human being. That is why every democratic country committed to rule of Law put into force mechanisms for their enforcement and protection. Human rights are universal in nature. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (hereinafter referred to as UDHR) adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10th December 1948 recognizes and requires the observance of certain universal rights, articulated therein, to be human rights, and these are acknowledged and accepted as equal and inalienable and necessary for the inherent dignity and development of an individual. Consequently, though the term 'human rights' itself has not been defined in UDHR, the nature and content of human rights can be understood from the rights enunciated therein.

54. Possibly considering the wide sweep of such basic rights, the definition of 'human rights' in the 1993 Act has been designedly kept very broad to encompass within it all the rights relating to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in the International Covenants and enforceable by Courts in India.

55. Thus, if a person has been guaranteed certain rights either under the Constitution or under an International Covenant or under a law, and he is denied access to such a right, then it amounts to a clear violation of his human right and NHRC has the jurisdiction to intervene for protecting it.

57. The assumption in the judgment under review that there can be no violation of a person's human right by a judgment of this Court is possibly not correct. This Court in exercise of its appellate jurisdiction has to deal with many judgments of High Courts and Tribunals in which the High Courts or the Tribunals, on an erroneous perception of facts and law, have rendered decisions in breach of human rights of the parties and this Court corrects such errors in those judgments.

58. The instances of this Court's judgment violating the human rights of the citizens may be extremely rare but it cannot be said that such a situation can never happen.

62. There is no doubt that the majority judgment of this court in the ADM Jabalpur case (supra) violated the fundamental rights of a large number of people in this country. Commenting on the majority judgment, Chief Justice Venkatchaliah in the Khanna Memorial Lecture delivered on 25.2.2009, observed that the same be 'confined to the dustbin of history.' The learned Chief Justice equated Justice Khanna's dissent with the celebrated dissent of Lord Atkin in *Liversidge v. Sir John Anderson* reported in (1942) AC 206.

64. But we hasten to add that NHRC cannot function as a parallel seat of justice to rectify or correct or comment upon orders passed by this Court or any other Courts of competent jurisdiction. For correcting an order in a judicial proceeding, the aggrieved party has to avail of the well established gamut of the corrective machinery of appeal, revision, review, curative petition and so on. "

This was a watershed moment in Indian constitutional history. The Supreme Court had formally, expressly and on the record acknowledged what Justice Hidayatullah had said in 1966 — that no judicial office, however elevated, places its holder beyond the reach of fundamental rights. Not the High Court. Not the Supreme Court. Not any court.

Puttaswamy (2017) — Nine Judges Seal the Law of the Land

The law laid down in Ram deo Chavan's case 2010 was subsequently reinforced by the Nine-Judge Constitution Bench in *K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India*, (2017) 10 SCC 1, thereby elevating the doctrine to binding constitutional law.

The law is now settled. It is certain. It is binding on every court, every bench and every judge in this country. Justice Hidayatullah's view — delivered in a nine-judge Constitution Bench in 1966, undisputed by every colleague on that bench, progressively affirmed through five decades of constitutional development, and finally consecrated by nine judges of the Supreme Court in 2017 — is now, conclusively and beyond any doubt, the law of the land.

When a judge of any court violates your fundamental rights — through words spoken from the bench or orders written on paper — a writ lies. Compensation must be paid. The Constitution of India demands it.

Source: <https://aninews.in/news/national/politics/no-caste-issue-in-this-says-congress-mallu-ravi-on-nagarkurnool-toddler-death20260301060754/>

'No caste issue in this,' says Congress' Mallu Ravi on Nagarkurnool toddler death

ANI | Updated: Mar 01, 2026 06:07 IST

Hyderabad (Telangana) [India], March 1 (ANI): Congress MP Mallu Ravi on Saturday said there was no caste angle in the death of a two-year-old child in Kummera village of Nagarkurnool district, and cautioned against attempts to disturb social harmony.

Speaking to ANI, Ravi referred to the incident that took place on February 18, in which a two-year-old child was allegedly killed by upper caste men at the Mallanna Swamy temple fair in Kummera village, Nagarkurnool district, Telangana. The incident occurred after the child's family refused to pay a Rs 100 entry fee to the temple. The family, belonging to the backward Chakali community, was assaulted, and the child sustained injuries, dying two days later. Ravi said a scuffle broke out between two individuals - Ganesh and Srinivas Reddy. "Both of them went to the police station and filed cases against each other. So, cases were booked," Ravi said.

He added that on February 21, Ganesh's two-year-old daughter was declared brought dead at a hospital. "Doctors advised filing a medico-legal case and conducting a post-mortem, which the parents initially did not accept. Later, they returned and made allegations against the other party, claiming the girl died because the others had kicked her," Ravi said. Based on that, another case was registered on February 21. Ravi pointed out that in the original complaint filed on February 18, there was no mention of injuries to the child. "But on the 21st, they filed another case, saying her death was due to the beating," he added.

"Because of this, many stories began to circulate, and many caste-oriented leaders, as well as people from BRS and BJP, arrived. All of them were demanding various things. Meanwhile, they also claimed that the girl was from a Scheduled Caste," Ravi further said.

He added that police and revenue authorities examined the caste details and found that she belonged to the BC-C category.

Ravi further said that some accused persons have been arrested and remanded to judicial custody, while others are absconding and being traced by the police.

Ravi appealed for calm, stating that there was no confirmed link between the earlier altercation and the child's death. He cautioned against giving the incident a caste dimension, saying such narratives could disturb social harmony.

"What I want to tell society today is that there is no caste issue in this. There is no connection between the baby's death and this incident. I am saying this because when people think an incident happened because of caste, it can cause disturbance in society, which I do not want to see," he added.

Meanwhile, reports have claimed that a two-year-old child was allegedly assaulted at the Mallanna Swamy temple fair in Kummera village after her family refused to pay an entry fee.

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has sought a report from the Nagarkurnool Collector and Superintendent of Police, and the police have registered a case under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.

Three people have been arrested so far.

The incident has sparked protests and demands for justice, with politicians and community leaders condemning the alleged caste-based violence. (ANI)



Source: <https://thenewsmill.com/2026/03/congress-mp-says-no-caste-issue-in-nagarkurnool-toddler-death/>

Congress MP says no caste issue in Nagarkurnool toddler death

TNM (With ANI Inputs) | Published On: Mar 1, 2026

Congress MP Mallu Ravi stated on Saturday that there was no caste element in the death of a two-year-old child in Kummera village, Nagarkurnool district, and urged caution against actions that could disrupt social harmony. Ravi was responding to the incident from February 18, when a two-year-old girl was allegedly assaulted by upper caste men at the Mallanna Swamy temple fair after her family refused to pay a Rs 100 entry fee. The family belongs to the backward Chakali community. The child sustained injuries in the assault and died two days later. Ravi explained that the altercation initially involved two individuals, Ganesh and Srinivas Reddy, who both filed complaints against each other at the police station, leading to cases being registered. "Both of them went to the police station and filed cases against each other. So, cases were booked," he said.

He added that on February 21, Ganesh's daughter was declared brought dead at a hospital. "Doctors advised filing a medico-legal case and conducting a post-mortem, which the parents initially did not accept. Later, they returned and made allegations against the other party, claiming the girl died because the others had kicked her," Ravi stated.

Following this, another case was registered on February 21. Ravi noted that the initial complaint filed on February 18 did not mention injuries to the child, but on the 21st a further complaint was filed alleging her death was due to a beating.

He pointed out that many stories began circulating, with various caste-oriented leaders, as well as members of the BRS and BJP, arriving and making demands. "Meanwhile, they also claimed that the girl was from a Scheduled Caste," Ravi remarked.

Investigations by police and revenue officials determined that the child belonged to the BC-C category. Ravi reported that some accused individuals have been arrested and are in judicial custody, while others remain at large and are being sought by the police.

He called for calm, emphasising that there was no confirmed connection between the earlier dispute and the child's death, and warned that framing the incident as caste-related could harm social harmony. "What I want to tell society today is that there is no caste issue in this. There is no connection between the baby's death and this incident. I am saying this because when people think an incident happened because of caste, it can cause disturbance in society, which I do not want to see," he added.

Meanwhile, reports stated that the two-year-old child was allegedly assaulted after her family refused to pay an entry fee at the temple fair. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has sought reports from the Nagarkurnool Collector and Superintendent of Police. Police have registered a case under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, with three arrests made so far.

The incident has prompted protests and calls for justice, with politicians and community leaders condemning the alleged caste-based violence.



Source: <https://arunachalobserver.org/2026/03/01/over-1821-students-graduate-from-aus/>

Over 1,821 students graduate from AUS

March 1, 2026

NAMSAI, Feb 28: The 10th convocation ceremony of Arunachal University of Studies (AUS) here on Saturday saw over 1,821 students graduating while 853 attended the ceremony, including 35 Ph.D. holders and 47 gold medallists.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Chairman Justice V. Ramasubramanian, in his address as chief guest, referred to timeless wisdom of Upanishads. He stressed that students must remain mindful of their words and actions, reminding them that their deeds are not merely personal choices but very foundation upon which the nation is built.

Chancellor Kamal Lochan, in his address, highlighted AUS's commitment to expanding opportunities through innovative programmes, modern infrastructure and a focus on research and skill development. She lauded state leaders for their excellent efforts in driving Namsai development, acknowledging that such progress has created a supportive environment for higher education to flourish. The AUS is not only nurturing graduates for professional success, but also shaping responsible citizens who will contribute to nation building, he said.

World Education Mission Chairman Dr. Ashwani Lochan reflected on AUS's progress and contributions to education. He underscored the importance of perseverance, adaptability and ethical leadership in today's evolving world.

Vice-Chancellor Prof. Ajeya Jha, in his address earlier, congratulated alle graduates and reiterated the AUS's commitment to excellence in education and research, urging students to uphold the values of knowledge, integrity, and service as they step into their professional lives.

Doctor of Literature (Honoris Causa) was conferred on Lt. Gen. Rana Pratap Kalita (Retd.) in recognition of his distinguished military service, historic leadership, inspiration, exemplifying the highest traditions of the Indian Army through courage, professionalism and an unyielding commitment to the nation.

Registrar Divyanshu Goel appreciated all dignitaries, faculty, students and organizing committee for their efforts in making the convocation a success.

Among the notable attendees were, the World Education Mission President Gargi Lochan, Pro-Chancellor-cum-MD Vishva Lochan, DCs C R Khampa (Namsai) & K N Damo (Lohit), SP T. Jamba, AUS rector Prof. D S Hernwal & Tinsukia Law College principal Sanjay Khaitan, among others, were present.



Source: <https://arunachal24.in/arunachal-aus-holds-10th-convocation-in-namsai/>

Arunachal: AUS Holds 10th Convocation in Namsai

Over 1,800 students graduate as NHRC Chairman Justice V. Ramasubramanian attends ceremony and Lt Gen Rana Pratap Kalita (Retd.) receives honorary doctorate.

Last Updated: 28/02/2026

2 minutes read

NAMSAI- The Arunachal University of Studies (AUS) held its 10th Convocation Ceremony in Namsai on Saturday, marking a significant milestone in the institution's academic journey. A total of 1,821 students graduated this year, of whom 853 attended the ceremony in person, including 35 Ph.D. scholars and 47 gold medallists.

The ceremony began with an address by Vice-Chancellor Prof. Ajeya Jha, who congratulated the graduating students and reiterated the university's commitment to academic excellence, research, and ethical values. He encouraged graduates to uphold integrity and service as they embark on their professional careers.

The Chief Guest, Justice V. Ramasubramanian, Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), reflected on philosophical teachings from the Upanishads in his address. He emphasized the responsibility of young graduates to remain conscious of their words and actions, noting that individual conduct collectively shapes the moral and civic foundations of the nation.

Chancellor Kamal Lochan highlighted the university's focus on expanding academic opportunities through innovative programmes, modern infrastructure, and research-oriented initiatives. He acknowledged the role of the state leadership in accelerating development in Namsai, stating that improved infrastructure and governance have strengthened the ecosystem for higher education in the region.

Dr. Ashwani Lochan, Chairman of the World Education Mission, spoke about the institution's progress and underscored the importance of adaptability, perseverance, and ethical leadership in a rapidly evolving global environment.

During the ceremony, the university conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature (Honoris Causa) upon Lt. Gen. Rana Pratap Kalita (Retd.) in recognition of his distinguished military service and leadership. The citation noted his contribution to national service and his embodiment of the professional and ethical traditions of the Indian Army. The event concluded with a Vote of Thanks delivered by Registrar Divyanshu Goel, who expressed gratitude to dignitaries, faculty members, students, and organisers. Among those present were senior administrative officials from Namsai and Lohit districts, representatives of the World Education Mission, and academic leaders from regional institutions.

The ceremony ended with the National Anthem, followed by a lunch and interaction session between students and dignitaries, marking another institutional milestone for AUS in its efforts to strengthen higher education in Arunachal Pradesh.

Source: <https://www.amarujala.com/haryana/panchkula/allegations-of-fake-encounters-in-police-custody-case-reaches-high-court-through-pil-panchkula-news-c-16-1-pkl1098-959826-2026-02-28>

Panchkula News: पुलिस हिरासत में फर्जी मुठभेड़ों का आरोप, जनहित याचिका से मामला पहुंचा हाईकोर्ट

चंडीगढ़ ब्यूरो, Updated Sat, 28 Feb 2026 01:10 AM IST

चंडीगढ़। पुलिस हिरासत के दौरान आरोपियों की कथित अतिरिक्त न्यायिक हत्याओं और गंभीर उत्पीड़न के मामलों को लेकर पंजाब-हरियाणा हाईकोर्ट में जनहित याचिका दायर की गई है। याचिका में आरोप लगाया गया है कि पंजाब पुलिस द्वारा संविधान प्रदत्त मौलिक अधिकारों और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय तथा राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (एनएचआरसी) के दिशा-निर्देशों की अवहेलना की जा रही है।

याचिका अधिवक्ता निखिल सराफ द्वारा दायर की गई है जिसमें कार्यवाहक डीजीपी पंजाब सहित अन्य पुलिस अधिकारियों के खिलाफ पहले दी गई शिकायतों का भी उल्लेख किया गया है। याचिकाकर्ता का आरोप है कि पुलिस हिरासत में मौजूद आरोपियों को कथित रूप से मारने या गंभीर रूप से घायल करने की घटनाएं सामने आ रही हैं। ये कानून के शासन और मानवाधिकारों के लिए गंभीर चुनौती हैं।

याचिका में कहा गया है कि पुलिस का दायित्व कानून लागू करना और नागरिकों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना है लेकिन इसके विपरीत हिरासत में मौजूद व्यक्तियों के साथ हिंसक व्यवहार करने के आरोप आ रहे हैं। कुछ मामलों में आरोपियों के परिजनों से कथित रूप से धन उगाही की जाती है ताकि हिरासत में उन्हें नुकसान न पहुंचाया जाए।

याचिकाकर्ता ने अदालत के समक्ष यह भी मुद्दा उठाया कि जब पुलिस विभाग के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों पर ही संगठित अपराधों में संलिप्तता के आरोप लगते हैं और उनके खिलाफ प्रभावी कार्रवाई नहीं होती, तो कानून व्यवस्था की निष्पक्षता पर गंभीर प्रश्न खड़े होते हैं। याचिका में मांग की गई है कि हिरासत में हुई संदिग्ध मौतों और कथित फर्जी मुठभेड़ों की स्वतंत्र एवं निष्पक्ष जांच किसी स्वतंत्र एजेंसी या विशेष निगरानी तंत्र के माध्यम से करवाई जाए ताकि जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों को कानून के दायरे में लाया जा सके।

Source: <https://jaihindjanab.com/the-nhracs-special-monitor-conducted-a-comprehensive-inspection-of-the-noida-authority-area-and-praised-the-advanced-monitoring-system/>

NHRC के विशेष मॉनिटर ने किया नोएडा प्राधिकरण क्षेत्र का व्यापक निरीक्षण, उन्नत मॉनिटरिंग व्यवस्था की सराहना

February 28, 2026 मोहम्मद इमरान

नोएडा, 27 फरवरी 2026। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) के विशेष मॉनिटर श्री विद्या भूषण कुमार ने आज नोएडा प्राधिकरण क्षेत्र का विस्तृत निरीक्षण किया। इस दौरान उन्होंने विभिन्न परियोजनाओं और व्यवस्थाओं का गहन अवलोकन किया तथा संबंधित अधिकारियों को आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देश प्रदान किए। निरीक्षण के दौरान प्राधिकरण की कार्यप्रणाली और सुविधाओं की विशेष मॉनिटर ने भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा की।

ISTMS में वायु प्रदूषण पर हुई विस्तृत चर्चा

निरीक्षण की शुरुआत सेक्टर-94 स्थित ISTMS (इंटीग्रेटेड ट्रैफिक मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम) से हुई, जहां विशेष मॉनिटर ने वायु प्रदूषण से संबंधित प्रकरणों पर अधिकारियों के साथ विस्तृत चर्चा की और वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए प्रभावी कार्यवाही सुनिश्चित करने के निर्देश दिए। इस दौरान प्राधिकरण की ओर से बताया गया कि एंटी-स्मॉग गन और स्प्रेकलर्स में उपयोग किया जाने वाला पानी एसटीपी से उपचारित जल है, जिससे पेयजल का संरक्षण सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है।

कमांड एंड कंट्रोल सेंटर की मॉनिटरिंग प्रणाली ने किया प्रभावित

ISTMS के बाद विशेष मॉनिटर ने कमांड एंड कंट्रोल सेंटर का निरीक्षण किया और प्राधिकरण द्वारा अपनाई जा रही अत्याधुनिक मॉनिटरिंग प्रणाली को विस्तार से समझा। यह जानकर उन्होंने प्रसन्नता व्यक्त की कि पूरे प्रदेश में इस प्रकार की उन्नत मॉनिटरिंग व्यवस्था किसी अन्य शहर में उपलब्ध नहीं है। उन्होंने इसके लिए प्राधिकरण की विशेष सराहना की और ग्रेटर नोएडा में भी इसी तर्ज पर मॉनिटरिंग प्रणाली विकसित करने के निर्देश दिए।

निःशुल्क सार्वजनिक शौचालय और जंगल ट्रायल की तारीफ

विशेष मॉनिटर ने BOT आधारित सार्वजनिक शौचालय का भी अवलोकन किया। निवासियों को बिना किसी शुल्क के उच्च गुणवत्ता की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्राधिकरण की प्रशंसा की गई। इसके बाद नवनिर्मित जंगल ट्रायल का निरीक्षण किया गया, जहां अपशिष्ट सामग्री से बनाई गई पशु आकृतियों की कारीगरी ने उन्हें विशेष रूप से प्रभावित किया और उन्होंने इस अनूठी पहल की सराहना की।

वेटलैंड पार्क और बायोमेथेनाइजेशन प्लांट का किया निरीक्षण

सेक्टर-54 स्थित वेटलैंड पार्क का निरीक्षण करने के बाद विशेष मॉनिटर सेक्टर-34 स्थित बायोमेथेनाइजेशन प्लांट पहुंचे, जहां उन्होंने जैविक अपशिष्टों के वैज्ञानिक निस्तारण और ऊर्जा उत्पादन की पूरी प्रक्रिया की विस्तार से जानकारी प्राप्त की। इस अभिनव प्रयास के लिए भी प्राधिकरण को सराहना मिली।

C&D प्लांट में निर्माण अपशिष्ट पुनर्चक्रण प्रक्रिया देखी

निरीक्षण के अंतिम चरण में विशेष मॉनिटर ने सेक्टर-80 स्थित C&D (कंस्ट्रक्शन एंड डिमोलिशन) प्लांट का निरीक्षण किया और निर्माण एवं विध्वंस अपशिष्टों के पुनर्चक्रण की पूरी प्रक्रिया का अवलोकन किया। निरीक्षण के दौरान प्रस्तुत की गई समस्त सुविधाओं और अपनाई जा रही प्रक्रियाओं की उन्होंने मुक्त कंठ से प्रशंसा की।

इस अवसर पर महाप्रबंधक एस.पी. सिंह, ओएसडी इन्दु प्रकाश सिंह, वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक (H&SWM), कपिल सिंह, वरिष्ठ प्रबंधक आर.के. शर्मा, प्रबंधक (H&SWM) राहुल गुप्ता, यूपीपीसीबी के क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी, KPMG सलाहकार तथा एनजीओ 'Guided Fortune समिति' के प्रतिनिधि भी उपस्थित रहे।

Source: <https://nownoida.com/noida-news/details/5573/nhrc-special-monitor-noida-inspection-pollution-project-review>

नोएडा में NHRC की टीम ने किया निरीक्षण, एयर क्वालिटी में सुधार के निर्देश, ISTMS, C&T प्लांट और बायोमेथेन प्लांट का किया विजिट

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के विशेष मॉनिटर ने नोएडा प्राधिकरण क्षेत्र का निरीक्षण कर वायु प्रदूषण, मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम, बायोमेथेन और सीएंडडी प्लांट की समीक्षा की। उन्नत व्यवस्थाओं की सराहना करते हुए ग्रेटर नोएडा में भी ऐसी प्रणाली विकसित करने के निर्देश दिए।

Shiv Kumar, 28 Feb, 2026

नोएडा में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के विशेष मॉनिटर विद्या भूषण कुमार ने प्राधिकरण क्षेत्र का विस्तृत निरीक्षण कर विभिन्न परियोजनाओं और व्यवस्थाओं की समीक्षा की। सेक्टर-94 स्थित आईएसटीएमएस में वायु प्रदूषण से जुड़े मामलों पर अधिकारियों के साथ गहन चर्चा की गई। उन्होंने वायु गुणवत्ता में सुधार के लिए प्रभावी और निरंतर कार्रवाई सुनिश्चित करने के निर्देश दिए। अधिकारियों ने बताया कि एंटी-स्मॉग गन और स्प्रिंकलर में एसटीपी से शोधित पानी का उपयोग किया जा रहा है, ताकि पेयजल की बचत हो सके। निरीक्षण के दौरान मॉनिटरिंग सिस्टम की कार्यप्रणाली को भी विस्तार से समझाया गया।

आईएसटीएमएस और कमांड सेंटर की सराहना

विशेष मॉनिटर ने आईएसटीएमएस और कमांड एंड कंट्रोल सेंटर का निरीक्षण किया। यहां प्राधिकरण द्वारा शहर की विभिन्न सेवाओं और परियोजनाओं की निगरानी के लिए अपनाई जा रही उन्नत तकनीक की जानकारी दी गई। प्रस्तुतिकरण के दौरान बताया गया कि इस तरह की व्यापक मॉनिटरिंग व्यवस्था प्रदेश के अन्य शहरों में उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस पर उन्होंने प्राधिकरण की सराहना की और इसी प्रकार की प्रणाली ग्रेटर नोएडा में भी विकसित करने के निर्देश दिए। निरीक्षण के क्रम में बीओटी आधारित सार्वजनिक शौचालयों का भी अवलोकन किया गया, जहां बिना शुल्क निवासियों को सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जा रही हैं।

जंगल ट्रेल और वेटलैंड पार्क का किया अवलोकन

निरीक्षण के दौरान नवनिर्मित जंगल ट्रेल का भी जायजा लिया गया। यहां अपशिष्ट सामग्री से तैयार की गई पशु आकृतियों की कारीगरी को सराहा गया। इसके बाद सेक्टर-54 स्थित वेटलैंड पार्क का निरीक्षण कर वहां की पर्यावरणीय संरचना और संरक्षण प्रयासों की जानकारी प्राप्त की गई। अधिकारियों ने बताया कि ये परियोजनाएं पर्यावरण संरक्षण और जनजागरूकता को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से विकसित की गई हैं।

बायोमेथेन और सीएंडडी प्लांट की प्रक्रिया जानी

अंतिम चरण में सेक्टर-34 स्थित बायोमेथेन प्लांट का निरीक्षण किया गया, जहां जैविक अपशिष्ट के वैज्ञानिक निस्तारण और उससे ऊर्जा उत्पादन की प्रक्रिया समझाई गई। इसके बाद सेक्टर-80 स्थित सीएंडडी प्लांट का अवलोकन कर निर्माण और विध्वंस अपशिष्टों के पुनर्चक्रण की व्यवस्था देखी गई। निरीक्षण के दौरान प्रस्तुत की गई सुविधाओं और अपनाई जा रही प्रक्रियाओं की सराहना की गई तथा पर्यावरण संरक्षण की दिशा में प्रयासों को जारी रखने पर जोर दिया गया।

Source: <https://ndtv.in/india/nhrc-takes-a-tough-stand-on-childrens-data-privacy-notices-to-states-centre-and-departments-11149315/amp/1>

बच्चों के डेटा-प्राइवैसी पर NHRC की सख्ती, राज्यों, केंद्र और विभागों को नोटिस

बच्चों के डेटा और गोपनीयता को लेकर NHRC ने राज्यों, केंद्र और संबंधित विभागों को नोटिस भेजा है। NAMO फाउंडेशन की शिकायत पर 'प्रथम-Anthropic' सहयोग में AI के जरिए बच्चों की उत्तर-पुस्तिकाओं/शैक्षणिक डेटा प्रोसेसिंग, संभावित क्रॉस-बॉर्डर ट्रांसफर और DPDP Act, 2023 के उल्लंघन की आशंका की जांच को कहा गया है।

Reported by: पल्लव मिश्रा

Edited by: पीयूष जयजान

देश, फ़रवरी 28, 2026 15:38 pm IST

Read Time: 3 mins

नई दिल्ली:

राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) ने बच्चों के डेटा सुरक्षा और गोपनीयता से जुड़े गंभीर सवालों पर राज्य सरकारों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासकों और केंद्र सरकार के संबंधित विभागों को नोटिस जारी किया है। यह कदम NAMO फाउंडेशन की एक शिकायत के आधार पर उठाया गया, जो एक रिपोर्ट पर टिकी है: "Children's Privacy at Stake? Assessing Data Breach Risks in the Pratham-Anthropic AI Collaboration under India's DPDP Act". शिकायत में बच्चों के डेटा की सुरक्षा से जुड़े संभावित जोखिमों को रेखांकित किया गया है।

आरोप: 'प्रथम-Anthropic' सहयोग में बच्चों के डेटा प्रोसेसिंग पर सवाल

शिकायत के अनुसार, अमेरिका की AI कंपनी Anthropic और भारतीय एनजीओ 'प्रथम' के बीच सहयोग में "Anytime Machine Testing" नामक एक AI सिस्टम के जरिए बच्चों की लिखित उत्तर-पुस्तिकाएं और शैक्षणिक डेटा प्रोसेस किया जाता है। आरोप है कि इस प्रक्रिया में बच्चों के व्यक्तिगत डेटा की गोपनीयता और सुरक्षा, डेटा के संभावित गलत इस्तेमाल, और डेटा के विदेश भेजे जाने जैसे जोखिम मौजूद हैं। साथ ही, यह आशंका भी जताई गई है कि यह व्यवस्था डिजिटल पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन (DPDP) एक्ट, 2023 या अन्य भारतीय कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर सकती है।

NHRC की प्राथमिक राय: 'प्राइमा फेसी' मानवाधिकार उल्लंघन के संकेत

आयोग ने कहा है कि प्रस्तुत आरोप प्राइमा फेसी (prima facie) बच्चों के मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन से जुड़े प्रतीत होते हैं। NHRC ने स्पष्ट किया कि आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस और नई तकनीक पर काम महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन इसके साथ भारत की शिक्षा नीति, मौजूदा कानून, बच्चों के अधिकार और डेटा सुरक्षा का पूर्ण अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जाना चाहिए।

राज्यों और केंद्र के लिए निर्देश: डेटा दुरुपयोग रोकें, MoU की समीक्षा करें

आयोग ने सभी राज्यों के मुख्य सचिवों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासकों को निर्देश दिया है कि 'प्रथम' या किसी अन्य एनजीओ द्वारा बच्चों के डेटा का गलत इस्तेमाल न होने पाए। बच्चों का डेटा DPDP Act, 2023 या किसी अन्य भारतीय कानून का उल्लंघन न करे। NGO के साथ किए गए सभी MoU/समझौतों की समीक्षा की जाए, ताकि डेटा सुरक्षा और गोपनीयता संबंधी प्रावधानों का कड़ाई से पालन हो।

ऑडिट और अनुपालन रिपोर्ट: दो सप्ताह में कार्रवाई का ब्योरा मांगा

NHRC ने सभी संबंधित प्राधिकरणों से कहा है कि वे दो सप्ताह के भीतर की गई कार्रवाई की रिपोर्ट आयोग को भेजें। इस रिपोर्ट में डेटा सुरक्षा उपाय, अनुमतियों/सहमति (consent) की प्रक्रियाएं, डेटा का लोकेशन/ट्रांसफर प्रोटोकॉल, और जोखिम निवारण के कदम विस्तार से शामिल करने को कहा गया है।

आगे क्या?

आयोग की कार्यवाही के बाद राज्यों/केंद्र से आने वाली अनुपालन रिपोर्टों के आधार पर अगले कदम तय होंगे। यदि डेटा सुरक्षा प्रोटोकॉल या कानूनी अनुपालन में कमी पाई जाती है, तो संबंधित विभागों/संस्थाओं और साझेदार एनजीओ के लिए सुधारात्मक कार्रवाई, कड़े दिशानिर्देश और संभावित जवाबदेही तय की जा सकती है।

Source: <https://sanjeevanisamachar.com/exploitation-under-the-guise-of-orchestra-busted-in-saran/>

सारण में आर्केस्ट्रा की आड़ में शोषण का भंडाफोड़, 9 लड़कियों को पुलिस ने मुक्त कराया

325 लड़कियां अब तक मुक्त, 107 आरोपी सलाखों के पीछे

Ganpat Aryan 9 hours ago

1 minute read

छपरा। सारण जिला में महिलाओं के शोषण के खिलाफ चल रहे विशेष अभियान के तहत पुलिस को बड़ी सफलता मिली है। वरीय पुलिस अधीक्षक, सारण के निर्देश पर महिला थाना की टीम ने अहले सुबह समन्वित छापेमारी कर 9 लड़कियों को मुक्त कराया, जिनमें 4 नाबालिग शामिल हैं। इस कार्रवाई में दो आर्केस्ट्रा संचालक/सहयोगियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

मानवाधिकार आयोग के पत्र पर हुई कार्रवाई

यह कार्रवाई राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो के पत्र के आलोक में की गई। गठित टीम ने मकेर, इशुआपुर, मशरक और अमनौर थाना क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न आर्केस्ट्रा स्थलों की घेराबंदी कर विधिवत छापेमारी की। पुलिस के अनुसार, जबरन प्रताड़ित कर नृत्य करवाए जाने की सूचना पर कार्रवाई करते हुए 5 बालिग और 4 नाबालिग लड़कियों को सुरक्षित मुक्त कराया गया। मुक्त कराई गई नाबालिगों में उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्यप्रदेश, उड़ीसा और झारखंड की एक-एक लड़की शामिल है। इस संबंध में महिला थाना कांड सं.-21/26, दिनांक 27.02.2026 दर्ज कर अग्रिम कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

मई 2024 से अबतक की बड़ी उपलब्धि

एसएसपी के नेतृत्व में मई 2024 से चल रहे विशेष अभियान के दौरान अबतक 325 लड़कियों को अनैतिक देह व्यापार से मुक्त कराया गया है। इस अवधि में 40 कांड दर्ज कर 107 अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार कर न्यायिक हिरासत में भेजा गया है। शेष आरोपितों की गिरफ्तारी के लिए लगातार छापेमारी जारी है।

गिरफ्तार अभियुक्त

राज हुसैन, साकिन- बसडोला खास, थाना- गोपालगंज, जिला- गोपालगंज।

रोहित कुमार सहनी, साकिन- मशरक दक्षिण टोला, थाना- मशरक, जिला- सारण।

छापेमारी दल में शामिल

थानाध्यक्ष महिला थाना एवं मकेर, इशुआपुर, मशरक व अमनौर थाना के पदाधिकारी/कर्मी

प्रभारी एएचटीयू (एंटी ह्यूमन ट्रेफिकिंग यूनिट), सारण

मिशन मुक्ति फाउंडेशन के सदस्य

‘आवाज दो’ अभियान जारी

सारण पुलिस महिलाओं के शोषण के खिलाफ ‘आवाज दो’ अभियान चला रही है। पुलिस ने आमजन से अपील की है कि यदि आपके आसपास कोई महिला या नाबालिग इस तरह की प्रताड़ना का शिकार हो रही हो, तो हेल्पलाइन नंबर 9031600191 पर सूचना दें। आपकी पहचान गोपनीय रखी जाएगी।

एसएसपी का कहना है कि मानव तस्करी और जबरन शोषण के विरुद्ध यह अभियान आगे भी सख्ती से जारी रहेगा।

Source: <https://in.headtopics.com/news/563223442366234110755-80380620>

8 नाबालिग लड़कियां अर्धे के साथ पकड़ी गई, पूर्वी चंपारण के कोटवा में आर्केस्ट्रा पर छापेमारी

28-02-2026 18:47:00 | Kotwa Orchestra Raid समाचार

28-02-2026 18:47:00 | Dainik Jagran

Orchestra Raid Bihar: एसपी स्वर्ण प्रभात के निर्देश पर कोटवा में आर्केस्ट्रा पर छापेमारी कर आठ नाबालिग लड़कियों को मुक्त कराया गया। बाल संरक्षण इकाई और मिशन मुक्ति फाउंडेशन के साथ हुई इस कार्रवाई में मानव तस्करी की आशंका पर जांच जारी है।

संवाद सहयोगी, कोटवा । Human Trafficking Investigation: थाना क्षेत्र में आर्केस्ट्रा में नाबालिग लड़कियों से काम कराए जाने की शिकायत पर पुलिस ने बड़ी कार्रवाई करते हुए आठ नाबालिग लड़कियों को मुक्त कराया है। मामले में आर्केस्ट्रा संचालक को गिरफ्तार किया गया है, जबकि मानव तस्करी की आशंका को लेकर एक संदिग्ध व्यक्ति से पूछताछ की जा रही है। प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के निर्देश पर चाइल्ड हेल्पलाइन 1098, मुक्ति फाउंडेशन नई दिल्ली और ग्राम नियोजन केंद्र मोतिहारी की ओर से बाल संरक्षण एवं मानव तस्करी रोकथाम को लेकर विशेष अभियान चलाया जा रहा था। इसी क्रम में कोटवा, दीपउ और बंगरा इलाके में आर्केस्ट्रा में नाबालिग लड़कियों से काम कराने की सूचना मिली। एसपी स्वर्ण प्रभात के निर्देश पर कोटवा पुलिस ने चाइल्ड प्रोटेक्शन यूनिट और मिशन मुक्ति फाउंडेशन की टीम के साथ संयुक्त छापेमारी की। कार्रवाई के दौरान आठ नाबालिग लड़कियां मिलीं, जिन्हें तत्काल सुरक्षित अभिरक्षा में लिया गया। सभी बच्चियों की काउंसलिंग और चिकित्सीय जांच की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी गई है। उन्हें बाल कल्याण समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा, ताकि पुनर्वास और संरक्षण की समुचित व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित हो सके। प्रारंभिक जांच में सामने आया है कि लड़कियों को आर्केस्ट्रा में काम दिलाने के नाम पर लाया गया था। पुलिस पूरे मामले की गहन जांच कर रही है और संभावित मानव तस्करी नेटवर्क की भी पड़ताल की जा रही है। मिशन मुक्ति फाउंडेशन के वीरेंद्र कुमार सिंह ने बताया कि कोटवा में पहले भी इस तरह की छापेमारी की जा चुकी है, लेकिन शिकायतें लगातार मिल रही थीं। थानाध्यक्ष करण सिंह ने बताया कि पीएसआई प्रभात प्रसाद के बयान पर प्राथमिकी दर्ज करने की कार्रवाई की जा रही है। प्रशासन ने स्पष्ट किया है कि बच्चों के शोषण के खिलाफ आगे भी सख्त कार्रवाई जारी रहेगी।

संवाद सहयोगी, कोटवा । Human Trafficking Investigation: थाना क्षेत्र में आर्केस्ट्रा में नाबालिग लड़कियों से काम कराए जाने की शिकायत पर पुलिस ने बड़ी कार्रवाई करते हुए आठ नाबालिग लड़कियों को मुक्त कराया है। मामले में आर्केस्ट्रा संचालक को गिरफ्तार किया गया है, जबकि मानव तस्करी की आशंका को लेकर एक संदिग्ध व्यक्ति से पूछताछ की जा रही है। प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के निर्देश पर चाइल्ड हेल्पलाइन 1098, मुक्ति फाउंडेशन नई दिल्ली और ग्राम नियोजन केंद्र मोतिहारी की ओर से बाल संरक्षण एवं मानव तस्करी रोकथाम को लेकर विशेष अभियान चलाया जा रहा था। इसी क्रम में कोटवा, दीपउ और बंगरा इलाके में आर्केस्ट्रा में नाबालिग लड़कियों से काम कराने की सूचना मिली। एसपी स्वर्ण प्रभात के निर्देश पर कोटवा पुलिस ने चाइल्ड प्रोटेक्शन यूनिट और मिशन मुक्ति फाउंडेशन की टीम के साथ संयुक्त छापेमारी की। कार्रवाई के दौरान आठ नाबालिग लड़कियां मिलीं, जिन्हें तत्काल सुरक्षित अभिरक्षा में लिया गया। सभी बच्चियों की काउंसलिंग और चिकित्सीय जांच की प्रक्रिया शुरू कर दी गई है। उन्हें बाल कल्याण समिति के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा, ताकि पुनर्वास और संरक्षण की समुचित व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित हो सके। प्रारंभिक जांच में सामने आया है कि लड़कियों को आर्केस्ट्रा में काम दिलाने के नाम पर लाया गया था। पुलिस पूरे मामले की गहन जांच कर रही है और संभावित मानव तस्करी नेटवर्क की भी पड़ताल की जा रही है। मिशन मुक्ति फाउंडेशन के वीरेंद्र कुमार सिंह ने बताया कि कोटवा में पहले भी इस तरह की छापेमारी की जा चुकी है, लेकिन शिकायतें लगातार मिल रही थीं। थानाध्यक्ष करण सिंह ने बताया कि पीएसआई प्रभात प्रसाद के बयान पर प्राथमिकी दर्ज करने की कार्रवाई की जा रही है। प्रशासन ने स्पष्ट किया है कि बच्चों के शोषण के खिलाफ आगे भी सख्त कार्रवाई जारी रहेगी।

Source: <https://thebharatnow.in/madhya-pradesh/a-new-fishing-gang-became-active-overnight-at-hathai-kheda-dam/>

हथाई खेड़ा डैम में रातों-रात सक्रिय हुआ नया मछली शिकार गैंग

मध्य प्रदेश | February 28, 2026 | Updated: February 28, 2026

By Pradesh Live

पहले कार्रवाई से थमा था खेल, अब दर्जनों गाड़ियों और कश्तियों से लाखों की मछली निकाले जाने की चर्चा

भोपाल। विवादित हथाई खेड़ा डैम एक बार फिर सुर्खियों में है। डैम में अवैध रूप से मछली पकड़े जाने की खबरें दोबारा सामने आ रही हैं। सूत्रों के अनुसार, रात के अंधेरे में कश्तियों के जरिए बड़े पैमाने पर मछलियां निकाली जा रही हैं और दर्जनों गाड़ियां लोड होकर डैम क्षेत्र से बाहर जाती देखी जा रही हैं। ज्ञात हो कि पूर्व में राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग के सदस्य प्रियंक कानूनगो के हस्तक्षेप के बाद प्रशासन ने सख्ती बरती थी। उस समय अवैध मछली शिकार पर अंकुश लगा दिया गया था और लंबे समय से सक्रिय एक गैंग निष्क्रिय हो गया था।

सक्रिय हुआ नया गिरोह?

अब दूरभाष पर मिली सूचनाओं के मुताबिक, डैम क्षेत्र में एक नया गैंग सक्रिय हो गया है। बताया जा रहा है कि करीब एक दर्जन कश्तियां लगातार डैम में जाल डाल रही हैं और लाखों रुपए की मछली प्रतिदिन निकाली जा रही है।

स्थानीय सूत्रों का दावा है कि रात के समय डैम से मछलियों से भरी कई गाड़ियां बाहर निकलती हैं, लेकिन इस पर प्रशासन की नजर क्यों नहीं पड़ रही — यह बड़ा सवाल है।

प्रशासन कैसे करेगा नई चुनौती का सामना

पहले जिस तरह सख्ती से कार्रवाई कर अवैध गतिविधियों पर रोक लगाई गई थी, अब वैसी ही सक्रियता की अपेक्षा की जा रही है। यदि वास्तव में नया गिरोह सक्रिय है, तो यह प्रशासन के लिए बड़ी चुनौती बन सकता है। अब देखना यह है कि संबंधित विभाग और जिला प्रशासन इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाते हैं और डैम क्षेत्र में दोबारा कानून व्यवस्था स्थापित करने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीति अपनाई जाती है।

Source: <https://www.bhaskar.com/local/mp/bhopal/news/sanatan-hindu-dharmasabha-delhi-march-1-137322724.html>

हिंदी भवन में गूंजेगा सनातन का स्वर: आज होगी भव्य सनातन हिंदू धर्मसभा, राष्ट्रीय मानव अधिकार आयोग के सदस्य होंगे मौजूद

भोपाल 3 घंटे पहले

भारतीय संस्कृति, सनातन परंपरा और आध्यात्मिक चेतना के संरक्षण-संवर्धन के उद्देश्य से राजधानी के हिंदी भवन में 1 मार्च 2026, रविवार को दोपहर 2 बजे से भव्य सनातन हिंदू धर्मसभा आयोजित की जाएगी। धर्म सुधाकर सेवा समिति के तत्वावधान में होने वाला यह आयोजन धार्मिक ही नहीं, बल्कि सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से भी महत्वपूर्ण माना जा रहा है। आयोजन में राष्ट्रीय स्तर के कई प्रमुख व्यक्तित्व शामिल होंगे। विशेष अतिथि के रूप में प्रियंक कानूनगो उपस्थित रहेंगे, जो राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग, नई दिल्ली के सदस्य हैं। मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में रामेश्वर शर्मा शामिल होंगे, जबकि विशिष्ट अतिथि के तौर पर चेतन भार्गव अपनी उपस्थिति दर्ज कराएंगे। सभा में नगर और बाहर से पधारने वाले धर्माचार्यों व विद्वानों की ज्ञानमयी वाणी का लाभ श्रद्धालुओं को मिलेगा। इनमें वैदज्ञ पौराणिक आचार्य पंडित बृजेश भार्गव, लेखराज शर्मा, संजय चौबे, डॉ. रमेश प्रसाद त्रिपाठी, डॉ. मनोज शास्त्री (विदिशा), आचार्य रवि शास्त्री, कृष्ण चेतन (चित्रकूट), डॉ. शिवदत्त मिश्र, पंडित कपिल शर्मा, अवधेश चौबे और राजपुरोहित सहित अन्य विद्वान शामिल रहेंगे। आयोजक आचार्य पंडित योगेंद्र शास्त्री के अनुसार धर्मसभा का मूल उद्देश्य भारतीय संस्कृति के मूल सिद्धांत धर्म, सत्य, करुणा, सेवा और राष्ट्रभक्ति—का प्रचार-प्रसार करना है। उनका कहना है कि भौतिकवाद और आधुनिकता के प्रभाव से युवा पीढ़ी परंपराओं से दूर होती जा रही है। ऐसे में इस प्रकार के आयोजन समाज को अपनी जड़ों से जोड़ने का कार्य करते हैं। उन्होंने बताया कि यह धर्मसभा केवल धार्मिक आयोजन नहीं, बल्कि भारतीय संस्कृति की गौरवशाली परंपरा को पुनः जागृत करने का सशक्त माध्यम बनेगी। कार्यक्रम दोपहर 2 बजे से प्रारंभ होकर समापन तक चलेगा। आयोजन में शहर सहित आसपास के जिलों से भी बड़ी संख्या में श्रद्धालुओं के पहुंचने की संभावना है।

Source: <https://www.newsnasha.com/nhrc-issues-notice-to-states-and-central-government-over-childrens-data/>

बच्चों के डेटा पर बड़ा सवाल, NHRC ने राज्यों और केंद्र सरकार को भेजा नोटिस

बच्चों के डेटा सुरक्षा पर NHRC सख्त 'Pratham-Anthropic' सहयोग पर उठे गंभीर सवाल दो हफ्ते में राज्यों से मांगी गई रिपोर्ट
Saubhagya Srivastava February 28, 2026- 10:06 PM

Cyber: राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) ने बच्चों के डेटा की सुरक्षा और गोपनीयता को लेकर गंभीर चिंता जताई है। आयोग ने सभी राज्य सरकारों, केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासकों और केंद्र सरकार के संबंधित विभागों को नोटिस जारी किया है। यह कार्रवाई NAMO फाउंडेशन की एक शिकायत के आधार पर की गई है, जिसमें बच्चों के शैक्षणिक डेटा के इस्तेमाल पर सवाल उठाए गए हैं।

'प्रथम-Anthropic' सहयोग पर उठे सवाल

Anthropic और Pratham के बीच एक सहयोग के तहत "Anytime Machine Testing" नाम के AI सिस्टम से बच्चों की लिखित उत्तर-पुस्तिकाएं और शैक्षणिक डेटा प्रोसेस किए जाने का आरोप है। शिकायत में कहा गया है कि इस प्रक्रिया में बच्चों के निजी डेटा की गोपनीयता खतरे में पड़ सकती है। आरोप यह भी है कि डेटा के संभावित दुरुपयोग, विदेश ट्रांसफर और बिना उचित सहमति के प्रोसेसिंग जैसे जोखिम मौजूद हो सकते हैं। साथ ही यह आशंका जताई गई है कि यह व्यवस्था भारत के डिजिटल पर्सनल डेटा प्रोटेक्शन (DPDP) एक्ट, 2023 या अन्य कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर सकती है।

Cyber: NHRC की शुरुआती टिप्पणी

National Human Rights Commission ने कहा है कि पहली नजर में (prima facie) यह मामला बच्चों के मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन से जुड़ा हो सकता है। आयोग ने स्पष्ट किया कि AI और नई तकनीक का उपयोग जरूरी है, लेकिन बच्चों के अधिकार, शिक्षा नीति और डेटा सुरक्षा कानूनों का पूरी तरह पालन होना चाहिए।

Cyber: राज्यों और केंद्र को सख्त निर्देश

आयोग ने राज्यों के मुख्य सचिवों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासकों को निर्देश दिया है कि: बच्चों के डेटा का किसी भी तरह से गलत इस्तेमाल न हो। DPDP Act, 2023 या अन्य भारतीय कानूनों का उल्लंघन न हो। NGO के साथ किए गए सभी MoU और समझौतों की समीक्षा की जाए।

दो हफ्ते में रिपोर्ट तलब

NHRC ने सभी संबंधित विभागों से दो सप्ताह के भीतर विस्तृत कार्रवाई रिपोर्ट मांगी है। इसमें डेटा सुरक्षा उपाय, अभिभावकों की सहमति प्रक्रिया, डेटा स्टोरेज और ट्रांसफर की जानकारी, और जोखिम कम करने के कदम शामिल करने को कहा गया है।